SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1785. [No. 1126.]

NEWPORT MERCURY

Containing the freſheſt ADVICES FOREIGN and DOMESTIC.

Printed by HENRY BARBER, at the Foot of the PARADE.

"*Whene'er our Country calls—Friends, Sons, and Sires, ſhould yield their Treaſure*
"*up, nor own a Senſe beyond the Public Safety.*" BROOKES's GUSTAVUS VASA.

A LIST of the fortunate Numbers in the SECOND CLASS of the FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH LOTTERY, in NEWPORT.

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No.	Dol.	No.	Dol.	No.	Dol.	No.	Dol.
2		331		611		897	
3	10	38		12		99	
5		50		15		900	
7		65		17		1	
18		66		20		2	
23		72		27		5	
30		84		29		10	
37		85		37		12	
43		92		38		30	
46		400		43	20	33	
47		2		49		34	
48		3		52		39	
57		4		53		46	
60		15		56		49	
67		18		58		54	
69	20	24		65		67	
71		34		70		72	
72		37	100	74	10	74	10
81		43		75		79	
83		45	10	702		83	
206		49		3		87	
9	10	65	20	6		91	
31		70	20	8		1000	
36		76		10		7	
46		77		23		15	
48		78		34		17	
51		80		39		25	
52		81		46		29	
53		86		49		30	
55		91		50		40	
60		95		56		42	
78	10	500		63		44	
83		1		64		53	
85		5	10	72	10	55	
90		7		73		56	
91	600	8		75		60	
207		10		97		69	
17		18	60	202		72	
19		19		10		75	
28		24		13		79	
31		30		16		96	
41		37		17		1107	
43		38		34		20	
45		42		35		32	
62		47		37		41	
63		50		38		51	
67		60		40		54	
79		66		45		56	
300		83		47		63	
2		86		50		68	
6		93	20	55		77	
12		94		59		78	10
24		97		61		79	
26		602		64		80	
28		4		83		88	
28		9		86		98	
29		10		93	20	99	

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ANECDOTE.

M. Dorfling ſerved his apprenticeſhip to a tailor, at Tangermunde. Having a mind to ſee Berlin, he came to a paſſage of the Elbe, but, being unable to pay, the ferryman refuſed to carry him over. It vexed him, he threw his knapſack into the river, curſed the trade of a tailor, went back to Tangermunde, liſted for a ſoldier, and was beloved by his officers, who made him known to the Elector Frederic William, who ſaw him at every part of the field where honor was to be won, and finding him a man of ſenſe, advanced him to the higheſt employments. The courtiers envied his fortune, and ſaid, Marſhal Dorfling would always retain the air of a tailor.—"True enough (ſaid he) I was a tailor, and have cut out cloth; but now (clapping his hand to the hilt of his ſword) I have an inſtrument in my hand, with which I will cut off the ears of any man who dares to affront me."

Dr. PRICE's OBSERVEATIONS, continued.

Of the means of promoting human Improvement and Happineſs in the United States.—And firſt, of PUBLIC DEBTS.

IT ſeems evident, that what firſt requires the attention of the United States is the redemption of their debts, and making compenſation to that army which has carrid them through the war. They have an infant credit to cheriſh and rear, which, if this is not done, muſt periſh, and with it their character and honour for ever.—They have a vaſt reſource peculiar to themſelves, in a continent of unlocated lands poſſeſſing every advantage of ſoil and climate. The ſettlement of theſe lands will be rapid, the conſequence of which muſt be a rapid increaſe of their value.—By diſpoſing of them to the army and to emigrants, the greateſt part of the debts of the United States may probably be ſunk *immediately*. But had they no ſuch reſource, they are very capable of bearing taxes ſufficient for the purpoſe of a gradual redemption. Suppoſing their debts to amount to *nine millions* ſterling, carrying intereſt at five and an half *per cent.* taxes producing a revenue of a million *per ann.* would pay the intereſt, and at the ſame time leave a *ſurplus* of *half* a million *per ann.* for a *ſinking fund*, which would diſcharge the principal in thirteen years. A ſurplus of a *quarter* of a million would do the ſame in twenty and an half years. After diſcharging the principal, the appropriated revenue being no longer wanted, might be aboliſhed, and the States eaſed of the burthen of it. But it would be imprudent to aboliſh it entirely.—100,000*l per ann.* reſerved, and faithfully laid out in clearing unlocated lands and other improvements, would in a ſhort time increaſe to a treaſure (or continental patrimony) which would defray the whole expenditure of the union, and keep the States free from debts and taxes for ever.* Such a *reſerve* would (ſuppoſing it improved ſo as to produce a profit of 5 *per cent.*) increaſe to a capital of three millions in 19 years, 30 millions in 57 years, 100 millions in 81 years, and 261 millions in 103 years. But ſuppoſing it capable of being improved ſo as to produce a profit of 10 *per cent.* it would increaſe to five millions in 19 years, 100 millions in 49 years, and 10,000 millions in 97 years.

It is wonderful that no ſtate has yet thought of taking this method to make itſelf great and rich. The ſmalleſt appropriation in a ſinking fund, *never diverted*, operates in cancelling debts, juſt as money increaſes at compound intereſt; and is, therefore, *omnipotent*†. But, if *diverted*, it loſes all its power. Britain affords a ſtriking proof of this. Its ſinking fund (once the hope of the kingdom) has, by the practice of alienating it, been rendered impotent and uſeleſs. Had it been inviolably applied to the purpoſe for which it was intended, there would, in the year 1775, have been a *ſurplus* in the revenue of more than five millions *per ann.* But inſtead of this, we were then encumbered with a debt of 137 millions, carrying an intereſt of near four and an half millions, and leaving no ſurplus of any conſequence. This debt has been ſince increaſed to 280 millions, carrying an intereſt (including expences of management) of *nine* millions and a half.—A monſtrous bubble—and as no effectual meaſures are likely to be taken (or perhaps can now be taken) for reducing it within the limits of ſafety, it muſt, ſome time or other, produce a dreadful convulſion. Let the United States take warning—their debts at preſent are moderate. A ſinking fund, guarded ‡ againſt miſapplication, may ſoon extinguiſh them, and prove a reſource in all events of the greateſt importance. Let ſuch a fund be eſtabliſhed. Could a ſacredneſs be given it like that of the ark of God among the Jews, it would do the ſame ſervice.

I muſt not, however, forget that there is ONE of their debts on which no ſinking fund can have any effect; and which it is impoſſible for them to diſcharge:—A debt, greater, perhaps, than has been ever due from any country; and which will be deeply felt by their lateſt poſterity.—But it is a debt of GRATITUDE only—Of GRATITUDE to that General, who has been raiſed up by Providence to make them free and independent, and whoſe name muſt ſhine among the firſt in the future annals of the benefactors of mankind.

The meaſures now propoſed may preſerve America for ever from too great an accumulation of debts; and, conſequently, of taxes—an evil which is likely to be the ruin not only of *Britain*, but of other *European* States.—But there are meaſures of yet greater conſequence, which I wiſh ardently to recommend and inculcate.

For the ſake of mankind, I wiſh to ſee every meaſure adopted that can have a tendency to preſerve PEACE in America; and to make it an open and fair ſtage for diſcuſſion, and the ſeat of PERFECT LIBERTY.

* *The lands, foreſts, impoſts. &c &c. which once formed the* patrimony *of the crown in* England, *bore moſt of the expences of government. It is well for this kingdom that the extravagance of the crown has been the means of alienating this patrimoney, for the conſequence has been making the crown dependent on the people. But in America ſuch a patrimony would be* continental *property, capable of being applied only to public purpoſes in the way which the public (or its delegates) ſhould approve.*

† *One penny put out at our Saviour's birth to 5 per cent. compound intereſt would, before this time, have increaſed to a greater ſum than would be contained in* two hundred millions *of* earths *all ſolid gold. But, if put out to* ſimple *intereſt, it would have amounted to no more than* ſeven ſhillings and ſix-pence. *All governments which alienate* funds *deſtined for reimburſements chuſe to improve money in the* laſt *rather than the* firſt *of theſe ways.*

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An Account of Rio de la Plata in South-America.

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From ſuch lofty ridges deſcend rivers proportionally large, with which the ſtreams of the antient continent are not to be compared either for length of courſe, or the vaſt body of water which they roll towards the ocean.

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side, resembles an arm of the sea rather than a river. But as particular description make a stronger impression then general assertions, the reader may take that of a Modonese Jesuit, who thus represents what he felt when such new and extraordinary objects first attracted his attention.

"While I resided in Europe, and read in books of history or geography, that the mouth of the river de la Plata was an hundred and fifty miles in breadth, I considered it as an exaggeration, because in this hemisphere we have no example of such vast rivers. When I approached its mouth, I had the most vehement desire to ascertain the truth with my own eyes, and I have found the matter to be exactly as it was represented. This I deduce particularly from one circumstance; when we took our departure from Montevidio, a fort situated more than an hundred miles from the mouth of the river and where its breadth is considerably diminished, we sailed a complete day before we discovered the land on the opposite bank of the river; and when we were in the middle of the channel we could not discern land on either side, and saw nothing but the sky and water as if it had been some great ocean. Indeed we should have taken it to be sea, if the fresh water of the river, which was turbid like the Po, had not satisfied us that it was a river. Moreover, at Buenos Ayres, another hundred miles up the river, and where it is still much narrower, it is not only impossible to discern the opposite coast, which is indeed very low and flat; but one cannot perceive the houses or the tops of the steeples in the Portuguese settlement Colonia, on the other side."

Cavidad de la Trinidad or Buenos Ayres, lies on this coast. It is well fortified and defended by a numerous artillery, and hither is brought a part of the treasures and merchandizes of the kingdom of Chili, which are exported from thence to Spain. An abortive attempt was made on this settlement by the English last war, which probably deterred any similar expedition being equipped for that purpose during the late one. And whatever may be its consequence to the Spaniards, it could be of little or none to them, unless they also possessed the sovereignty of the whole adjacent country.

[From a late Hartford Paper.]

Messrs. PRINTERS,

As an account of Capt. Cook, and other remarks of the country of the Otcheitans, has lately taken up so much room in your former papers, which seems to be closed; possibly the following account of the rise and progress of the late continuing calamity of the Small-Pox, in the town of Sharon, may merit a place in your useful paper; being first introduced, as your week before last paper justly mentions, by the wife of one Joseph Merchant, of the same town. The gentlemen of the faculty, it seems, were ignorant of the disorder until it had spread the infection to near thirty persons, not more than five of which died of the same. Before which unhappy circumstance happened, it was wished by some to introduce this terrible disorder in town by way of inoculation. Now it seems a door was opened, as they thought of introducing of it, notwithstanding proper measures, was advised by the select men, to confine it to a particular part of the same town.

But taking, nor hearing to no advise nor council, proceeded to spread the disorder by inoculation; the consequences arising from the same are as follows, and God only knows when it will stop. The town seems at present, and in reality is in a truly lamentable state, near one thousand of its inhabitants languishing with the same, the success of which, does by no means answer the desired end in view (as to saving lives) for scarcely a day passes without deaths and funerals, from two to three in a day. As soon as infection is given, the patients are turned out to run at large, and go to any infected place before they are satisfied whether or no that it has taken effect, so that great numbers have taken it by the same means the natural way and died; the excuse made, is, that the gentlemen of the faculty have so much on hand that they cannot give due attendance. Why then do they presume to carry it or further than they can attend? Is life to be trifled with for such an excuse? It ought to be looked upon as the work of crimes, and it ought to send such a disorder in a city or town, to use more care than Sharon has, to endeavour to confine it to some particular part of the same, and not for enriching a few individuals, to have such havock made among mankind, as it has and still continues to do in Sharon. Three more of its inhabitants to be buried this day, and it is no less surprising that other towns are invited to come into Sharon to have the same disorder by inoculation, by which means the unhappy town would never be clear of it. Near thirty lately have died, three fourths by inoculation.

A Constant Reader.

Thursday January 6, 1785.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

HAGUE, November 13.

THE following is the substance of a circular letter sent to all the Ministers of the Emperor of Germany at the foreign courts, dated October 23, 1784.

"You are not ignorant of the origin and the consequences of the differences lately arisen between the Emperor and the Republic of the United Provinces; of the complaints and well-founded claims which his Imperial Majesty has long had against the States-General; of the offer which, notwithstanding that, his Majesty made to them, to arrange those matters amicably with them; the conferences which have been established in consequence for that purpose at Bruffels; and lastly, the ultimatum which, with a view to abridge the negociation, the Emperor was pleased to remit to the States-General.

"By the non-performance and the violation of the treaties, which the Dutch practised on all occasions apparently favourable to them, the shutting of the Scheldt, has long been a submission not obligatory on the Austrian Low Countries, and the general face of the affairs of Europe is besides so different now from what it was at the conclusion of the treaty of Munster, that it is manifest the stipulation of that treaty which guards the Scheldt is really at present no object.

"The Emperor notwithstanding this, was disposed to accommodate matters amicably with the Republic, even to the sacrifice of the most lawful and important claims; but the more his Majesty testified his readiness for this purpose, the less he has found on the part of the Republic. They have, on the contrary, endeavoured to raise all sorts of impediments to the success of the negociation, and for that end have persisted in sustaining and preserving a claim to which, on account of so many contraventions to treaties, they can have no legitimate right.

"To prevent the injuries which the States-General had in view to establish thereby, contrary to the incontestible rights of his Imperial Majesty, and to leave no doubt of his unalterable resolution, to adhere to the propositions contained in the ultimatum, his Majesty could not forbear determining to send to sea, from Antwerp, a ship under his flag, after having declared long enough before in what manner he should consider all violent opposition that might be made to the free passage of the said ship.

"The relation hereto annexed (as already given in this paper) contains the detail of the manner in which the Dutch insulted the Imperial flag, instead of continuing themselves in every case to their pretended right secretly, by protestations in form.

"His Imperial Majesty cannot therefore look on this fact but as an effective declaration of war on the part of the Republic.

"In consequence of which his Majesty hath already re-called the Baron de Reischach, who has hitherto been his minister at the Hague, with orders to quit Holland without taking leave of the States-General; and all the necessary dispositions have been equally made, for assembling without delay, in the Low Countries, an army of 80 000 Imperial troops, which his Majesty proposes to augment as circumstances may require.

The Emperor flatters himself, that these measures will be considered by all the impartial part of Europe as the natural consequences of an hostility to manifest, and a fact by which his dignity has been so grievously wounded. You will be pleased, Sir, to explain yourself on this

We shall here give, per contra, the paper delivered by the Dutch ministers at Brussels to Comte Belgiojoso.

"The minister plenipotentiary of the Republic of the United Provinces, having received from his Excellency Comte Belgiojoso, his Imperial Majesty's orders, signifying, that by the conduct, which his Majesty stiles an insult offered to his flag, the Republic is supposed to have begun hostilities, in consequence of which, Baron Reischach has been recalled: the aforesaid Dutch ministers beg leave most forcibly to insist on the declaration delivered by them to his Excellency Comte Belgiojoso, on the part of the States; that the latter protesting, that as their sole aim was to support their uncontrovertible right, they cannot be suspected of any hostile aggression, which is the less to be laid to their charge, that they positively declared not to stand any ways answerable for the consequences that may ensue from the particular construction which his Imperial Majesty may be pleased to put upon the affair.

"The Republic, far from being considered in the light of a power having acted offensively, still persist in their peaceable dispositions; but, if unfortunately such dispositions can have no influence on the mind of his Imperial Majesty, though the States still preserve some hopes to the contrary, the Republic will find itself in the disagreeable necessity of having recourse to such means as the right of nature and nations entitles it to. Hoping that Divine Providence, and the applauding voice of the neutral powers, will assist in maintaining the Republic in the just defence of its dearest rights.

Given at Bruffels, October 30, 1784.

Signed, BARON HOP,
W. A. LESTEVENON,
P. VAN LEYDE,
P. E. VAN DE PERRE.

LONDON, Nov. 16.

The affair at Lillo between the Emperor and the Dutch forces, which has occasioned the commission of hostilities by land, was in consequence of an order from the States to the Dyke Masters in the territory of Zutphen to break the Dykes in that quarter, in order to prevent the entrance of the Imperialists into the country by that side; they had also enjoined an order to pull up all the direction posts, by which the tracks or the roads are marked out, in order to prevent accidents when the lands are overflowed. The Lempsburke Dyke is entirely destroyed, and a tract of country for near twenty miles in circumference under water; in the lower part of which, about Beverwyck, Embrettwyck, and Zaime, the country is entirely drowned; men, women, children, and a quantity of cattle have perished in the water.

The Dutch officers, in consequence of this order, were about to break through the Breadt Dyke, which would have caused still more terrible inundations, when the Imperial troops rushed in upon them, and prevented the irruption. A great part of the Emperor's dominions being by this means overflowed, it cannot fail of adding to the complaints he has already made against the Dutch: It will, however, retard operations, unless the frost sets in speedily, when marching over the ice, which is very common in Holland will give an easy and short access to it.

It is confidently asserted, that an express arrived yesterday to government from Paris, with advice that a change has taken place in the French ministry, in consequence of which Monsr. de Vergennes is out, and Cardinal Bernis appointed in his room. The abilities of the former are allowed to be greatly superior to the latter.

The French Ambassador has formally demanded of Lord Sydney, whether, in case of an open rupture between the Emperor and United States of Holland, Great-Britain means to fulfil her treaty with the latter, or remain an idle spectator of a contest, involving the interests of all the powers in Europe? The answer to this requisition has not yet transpired.

A wag of a glazier in a town in Northamptonshire, having stopped up one of his windows, painted in large characters on the outside thereof, "*Lighten our darkness we beseech thee, O Pitt!*"

water, long before it feels the influence of the tide, refembles an arm of the fea rather than a river. But as particular defcription make a ftronger impreffion then general affertions, the reader may take that of a Modonefe Jefuit, who thus repreſents what he felt when ſuch new and extraordinary objects firſt attracted his attention.

"While I reſided in Europe, and read in books of hiſtory or geography, that the mouth of the river de la Plata was an hundred and fifty miles in breadth, I conſidered it as an exaggeration, becauſe in this hemiſphere we have no example of ſuch vaſt rivers. When I approached its mouth, I had the moſt vehement deſire to aſcertain the truth with my own eyes, and I have found the matter to be exactly as it was repreſented. This I deduce particularly from one circumſtance; when we took our departure from Montevidio, a fort ſituated more than an hundred miles from the mouth of the river and where its breadth is conſiderably diminiſhed, we ſailed a complete day before we diſcovered the land on the oppoſite bank of the river; and when we were in the middle of the channel we could not deſcern land on either ſide, and ſaw nothing but the ſky and water as if it had been ſome great ocean. Indeed we ſhould have taken it to be ſea, if the freſh water of the river, which was turbid like the Po, had not ſatisfied us that it was a river. Moreover, at Buenos Ayres, another hundred miles up the river, and where it is ſtill much narrower, it is not only impoſſible to diſcern the oppoſite coaſt, which is indeed very low and flat; but one cannot perceive the houſes or the tops of the ſteeples in the Portugueſe ſettlement Colonia, on the other ſide."

Cavidad de la Trinidad or Buenos Ayres, lies on this coaſt. It is well fortified and defended by a numerous artillery, and hither is brought a part of the treaſures and merchandizes of the kingdom of Chili, which are exported from thence to Spain. An abortive attempt was made on this ſettlement by the Engliſh laſt war, which probably deterred any ſimilar expedition being equipped for that purpoſe during the late one. And whatever may be its conſequence to the Spaniards, it could be of little or none to them, unleſs they alſo poſſeſſed the ſovereignty of the whole adjacent country.

[From a late Hartford Paper.]

Meſſ. PRINTERS,

As an account of Capt. Cook, and other remarks of the country of the Otcheitans, has lately taken up ſo much room in your former papers, which ſeems to be cloſed; poſſibly the following account of the riſe and progreſs of the late continuing calamity of the Small-Pox, in the town of Sharon, may merit a place in your uſeful paper; being firſt introduced, as your week before laſt paper juſtly mentions, by the wife of one Joſeph Merchant, of the ſame town. The gentlemen of the faculty, it ſeems, were ignorant of the diſorder until it had ſpread the infection to near thirty perſons, not more than five of which died of the ſame. Before which unhappy circumſtance happened, it was wiſhed by ſome to introduce this terrible diſorder in town by way of inoculation. Now it ſeems a door was opened, as they thought of introducing of it, notwithſtanding proper meaſures, was adviſed by the ſelect men, to confine it to a particular part of the ſame town.

But taking, nor hearing to no adviſe nor council, proceeded to ſpread the diſorder by inoculation; the conſequences ariſing from the ſame are as follows, and God only knows when it will ſtop. The town ſeems at preſent, and in reality is in a truly lamentable ſtate, near one thouſand of its inhabitants languiſhing with the ſame, the ſucceſs of which, does by no means anſwer the deſired end in view (as to ſaving lives) for ſcarcely a day paſſes without deaths and funerals, from two to three in a day. As ſoon as infection is given, the patients are turned out to run at large, and go to any infected place before they are ſatisfied whether or no that it has taken effect, ſo that great numbers have taken it by the ſame means the natural way and died; the excuſe made, is, that the gentlemen of the faculty have ſo much on hand that they cannot give due attendance. Why then do they preſume to carry it on further than they can attend? Is life to be trifled with for ſuch an excuſe? It ought to be looked upon as the worſt of crimes, and it ought to be reminded, that whatever [illegible] ſend ſuch a diſorder in a city or town, to uſe more care than Sharon has, to endeavour to confine it to ſome particular part of the ſame, and not for enriching a few individuals, to have ſuch havock made among mankind, as it has and ſtill continues to do in Sharon. Three more of its inhabitants to be buried this day, and it is no leſs ſurpriſing that other towns are invited to come into Sharon to have the ſame diſorder by inoculation, by which means the unhappy town would never be clear of it. Near thirty lately have died, three fourths by inoculation.

A Conſtant Reader.

Thurſday January 6, 1785.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

HAGUE, November 13.

THE following is the ſubſtance of a circular letter ſent to all the Miniſters of the Emperor of Germany at the foreign courts, dated October 23, 1784.

"You are not ignorant of the origin and the conſequences of the differences lately ariſen between the Emperor and the Republic of the United Provinces; of the complaints and well-founded claims which his Imperial Majeſty has long had againſt the States-General; of the offer which, notwithſtanding that, his Majeſty made to them, to arrange thoſe matters amicably with them; the conferences which have been eſtabliſhed in conſequence for that purpoſe at Bruſſels; and laſtly, the ultimatum which, with a view to abridge the negociation, the Emperor was pleaſed to remit to the States-General.

"By the non-performance and the violation of the treaties, which the Dutch practiſed on all occaſions apparently favourable to them, the ſhutting of the Scheldt, has long been a ſubmiſſion not obligatory on the Auſtrian Low Countries, and the general face of the affairs of Europe is beſides ſo different now from what it was at the concluſion of the treaty of Munſter, that it is manifeſt the ſtipulation of that treaty which guards the Scheldt is really at preſent no object.

"The Emperor notwithſtanding this, was diſpoſed to accommodate matters amicably with the Republic, even to the ſacrifice of the moſt lawful and important claims; but the more his Majeſty teſtified his readineſs for this purpoſe, the leſs he has found on the part of the Republic. They have, on the contrary, endeavoured to raiſe all ſorts of impediments to the ſucceſs of the negociation, and for that end have perſiſted in ſuſtaining and preſerving a claim to which, on account of ſo many contraventions to treaties, they can have no legitimate right.

"To prevent the injuries which the States-General had in view to eſtabliſh thereby, contrary to the inconteſtible rights of his Imperial Majeſty, and to leave no doubt of his unalterable reſolution, to adhere to the propoſitions contained in the ultimatum, his Majeſty could not forbear determining to ſend to ſea, from Antwerp, a ſhip under his flag, after having declared long enough before in what manner he ſhould conſider all violent oppoſition that might be made to the free paſſage of the ſaid ſhip.

"The relation hereto annexed (as already given in this paper) contains the detail of the manner in which the Dutch inſulted the Imperial flag, inſtead of continuing themſelves in every caſe to their pretended right ſecretly, by proteſtations in form.

"His Imperial Majeſty cannot therefore look on this fact but as an effective declaration of war on the part of the Republic.

"In conſequence of which his Majeſty hath already re-called the Baron de Reiſchach, who has hitherto been his miniſter at the Hague, with orders to quit Holland without taking leave of the States-General; and all the neceſſary diſpoſitions have been equally made, for aſſembling without delay, in the Low Countries, an army of 80 000 Imperial troops, which his Majeſty propoſes to augment as circumſtances may require.

"The Emperor flatters himſelf, that theſe meaſures will be conſidered by all the impartial part of Europe as the natural conſequences of an hoſtility ſo manifeſt, and a fact by which his dignity has been ſo grievouſly wounded. You will be pleaſed, Sir, to explain yourſelf on this mentioned."

We ſhall here give, per contra, the paper delivered by the Dutch miniſters at Bruſſels to Comte Belgiojoſo.

"The miniſter plenipotentiary of the Republic of the United Provinces, having received from his Excellency Comte Belgiojoſo, his Imperial Majeſty's orders, ſignifying, that by the conduct, which his Majeſty ſtiles an inſult offered to his flag, the Republic is ſuppoſed to have begun hoſtilities, in conſequence of which, Baron Reiſchach has been recalled: the aforeſaid Dutch miniſters beg leave moſt forcibly to inſiſt on the declaration delivered by them to his Excellency Comte Belgiojoſo, on the part of the States; that the latter proteſting, that as their ſole aim was to ſupport their uncontrovertible right, they cannot be ſuſpected of any hoſtile aggreſſion, which is the leſs to be laid to their charge, that they poſitively declared not to ſtand any ways anſwerable for the conſequences that may enſue from the particular conſtruction which his Imperial Majeſty may be pleaſed to put upon the affair.

"The Republic, far from being conſidered in the light of a power having acted offenſively, ſtill perſiſt in their peaceable diſpoſitions; but, if unfortunately ſuch diſpoſitions can have no influence on the mind of his Imperial Majeſty, though the States ſtill preſerve ſome hopes to the contrary, the Republic will find itſelf in the diſagreeable neceſſity of having recourſe to ſuch means as the right of nature and nations entitles it to. Hoping that Divine Providence, and the applauding voice of the neutral powers, will aſſiſt in maintaining the Republic in the juſt defence of its deareſt rights.

Given at Bruſſels, October 30, 1784.

Signed, BARON HOP,
W. A. LESTEVENON,
P. VAN LEYDE,
P. E. VAN DE PERRE.

LONDON, Nov. 16.

The affair at Lillo between the Emperor and the Dutch forces, which has occaſioned the commiſſion of hoſtilities by land, was in conſequence of an order from the States to the Dykes Maſters in the territory of Zutphen to break the Dykes in that quarter, in order to prevent the entrance of the Imperialiſts into the country by that ſide; they had alſo enjoined an order to pull up all the direction poſts, by which the tracts or the roads are marked out, in order to prevent accidents when the lands are overflowed. The Lempſburke Dyke is entirely deſtroyed, and a tract of country for near twenty miles in circumference under water; in the lower part of which, about Beverwyck, Embreltwyck, and Zaime, the country is entirely drowned; men, women, children, and a quantity of cattle have periſhed in the water.

The Dutch officers, in conſequence of this order, were about to break through the Breadt Dyke, which would have cauſed ſtill more terrible inundations, when the Imperial troops ruſhed in upon them, and prevented the irruption. A great part of the Emperor's dominions being by this means overflowed, it cannot fail of adding to the complaints he has already made againſt the Dutch: It will, however, retard operations, unleſs the froſt ſets in ſpeedily, when marching over the ice, which is very common in Holland will give an eaſy and ſhort acceſs to it.

It is confidently aſſerted, that an expreſs arrived yeſterday to government from Paris, with advice that a change has taken place in the French miniſtry, in conſequence of which Monſ. de Vergennes is out, and Cardinal Bernis appointed in his room. The abilities of the former are allowed to be greatly ſuperior to the latter.

The French Ambaſſador has formally demanded of Lord Sydney, whether, in caſe of an open rupture berween the Emperor and United States of Holland, Great-Britain means to fulfil her treaty with the latter, or remain an idle ſpectator of a conteſt, involving the intereſts of all the powers in Europe? The anſwer to this requiſition has not yet tranſpired.

A wag of a glazier in a town in Northamptonſhire, having ſtopped up one of his windows, painted in large characters on the outſide thereof, "*Lighten our darkneſs we beſeech thee, O Pitt!*"

From the Northward we are informed that the garrison of the British post, at Niagara, are fortifying that place in the strongest manner possible. From this circumstance, the plan now in agitation in the British Cabinet, of exchanging with Spain, Gibraltar for Florida, and the remonstrance lately made to the Grand Council of America by the Spanish Agent, against our navigating the river Mississippi, seem to indicate something of a hostile nature to be not far distant.

We hear it is in agitation to build a bridge over the ferry, from this town to Charlestown. The bridge it is said will be of wood, and the cost is supposed will not amount to above 15,000 l.

WORCESTER, February 10.

The 20th of January ult. was born to Mr. Amariah Chace of Sutton, a son of the fifth generation from Mr. Isaac Chace, of that town, now ninety-seven years of age. There is something very peculiar respecting this child, as he has now living, six grandfathers and seven grandmothers, fifty-seven uncles and sixty-three aunts.

NEWPORT, February 19.

On Monday last, a Sloop laden with Lumber and Horses, sailed from Stratford, in Connecticut, bound to the West-Indies. The same Day, in coming down the Sound, a Squall of Wind struck the Vessel, which instantly overset her; providentially a small Sloop was in Company, the Captain of which hoisted out his Boat, and saved the Crew.

On the 26th of October last, was married at Pool, in England, Dr. Sylvester Gardner, late of Boston, aged 80, to Miss Catherine Goldthwaite, of 28, Daughter of Thomas Goldthwaite, Esq; late of Penobscot, in New-England. Mr. Goldthwaite had a Son of 24, not long since, married to the Widow Primate, of Walthamstowe, aged 70, so that the Father can say what few People can boast of, that he has a Son-in-Law and a Daughter-in-Law, both of whom are several Years older than himself, he being only 66.

For the NEWPORT MERCURY.

THE United States of America present us with such a *theatre* for the display of every thing that can really adorn the human mind, as no other people within the compass of our knowledge can boast of. That freedom of discussion and action which laid the fabrick of our liberties, and can only perish with them, has challenged the dark abodes of tyranny and superstition, and rose triumphant over them!—Much, however, remains to be done in some parts of our country to perfect our systems of polity. The extensiveness of our territory seems to call loudly upon the *genius* of our legislatures to *invent* and *improve* every laudable means to increase population, for the cultivation of our lands to more advantage, as well as to furnish manufacturies of our own produce; for it does not require much sagacity to predict our inevitable ruin, if we continue to neglect the culture of the riches of our own country and run mad for the *phantoms* of others.

To multiply the inhabitants among us, may be considered in a double light—first, to induce by every generous measure strangers to settle among us, as New-Haven has lately done—and secondly, to remove every unnecessary obstacle to the increase of our own internal population.

The great obligations of man consist in adopting and improving the means which our bountiful creator has been pleased to furnish for the attainment of human happiness—But to forego an immediate for a distant enjoyment can only be the effect of cultivated reason, and generally presupposes a state of civilization which tends to extend the human faculties to their ultimate fruition.—It is much to be regretted that some of the greatest calamaties which attend the savage state should find their abetters a mong a people so far advanced in civilization as those of America.—The introduction of spirituous liquors among the natives of the country, has been much more fatal to their population than gun-powder—If we add to this the ravages of the natural small-pox, their degenerating from the time of Columbus's first discovery of the country*, may be very easily accounted for—They have never had the blessing of inoculation diffused among them—they are strangers still to it—they have, therefore, died by thousands wherever the Europeans introduced contery affords an instance of the destruction of two thirds of the Hottentotes, by a Dutch ship carrying it into their settlements.—The Laplanders and Greenlanders have suffered the same fate—And the territory of New-Spain fifty years after the Spanish conquest, was so far over run with this disease, that the province of Quito alone lost 100,000 of its inhabitants.—The Portuguese colonies have shared the same catastrophe.

An absolute prohibition of inflammatory spirits might not be either eligible or practicable, but to greatly lessen its consumption among a certain class of people, who abuse both it and themselves, appears not only practicable, but a matter of the first magnitude in government.—Moralists and divines may exhaust their treasure of declamation and argument; but while a labourer can have six shillings a day, and get intoxicated with six coppers, *they will labour in vain and spend their strength for naught.*—White Gin was as common in London as rum is in our sea-ports, the populace of that city were debilitated to a degree of losing in a great measure the power of multiplying.—It is upon the vices and luxuries of a country that a commercial people ought to lay their taxes—not upon industry.—Double would be the advantages of collecting a revenue from those people who now pay none—but are continually destroying their own constitutions and those of posterity.—Drunkeness is the tripple-headed monster of political vice, and to enumerate the whole catalogue of evils attending it, would fill a volume.——This, and the natural small-pox, will undoubtedly, always prevent the encrease of savages of all countries who have any considerable commerce with European nations, if not nearly extinguish them.——The latter tho' a natural evil, and the other an acquired one, their effects are so far connected as unitedly to form a powerful check upon population.

It has been computed, that one third of the human species have died of the small-pox. This astonishing mortality is only to be remedied in future by diffusing the blessing of inoculation to all denominations of people. Most of the advantages of life have their attending evils.—The extension of our commerce proportionally multiplies the danger of this disease, and we have now in reality no other choice than to render this malady as mild as possible—It has spread desolation in the old world, and is a constant attendant on Europeans both in wars and commerce.—Happy for the human race that inoculation (like hope at the bottom of *Pandora's* box) remains for our consolation.

The subject considered in a collective view, as connected with national strength, would suggest the necessity of this State's keeping open a sufficient number of pest-houses for the inoculation of all the youth, and to esteem it as a necessary part of their education either for war or commerce—All the other New-England States, I believe, have this necessary institution.

Were it nothing but the ill policy of continually draining our State of its cash by the most wealthy going out of it for inoculation, it would be worthy the attention of the Legislature; but add to this the many other ill consequences, I think it must, when seriously examined, rouse their attention to remedy this glaring defect—Let us always bear in mind the probability of being again called upon to defend our country by arms, and be in such a situation as not to be caught in a second *dishabille*—not to leave a probability of being conquered by this pestilence where there is none by the sword.

ARGOS.

February 15. 1785.

* *Their Numbers are reduced* 19-20*ths.*

NAVAL-OFFICE, *Port of Newport, Feb.* 19.

INWARD ENTRIES,	*From*
Schooner Sally, S. Jeffers.	Virginia.
OUTWARD ENTRIES,	
Sloop Betsy, B. Fry.	West-Indies.
CLEARED,	*For*
Brig Neptune, W. Engs, jun.	Guadaloupe.
Sloop Peggy, R. Lawton,	New-York.
Brig Nancy, J. Gardner,	Hispaniola.
Sloop Newport Packet, S. Lawton,	Philadelphia.

TAR,

To be SOLD, at Store No. 2, on STEVENS & STEVENSON's Wharf.

A Lot of Land on Easton's Point, belonging to the Estate of Abraham Dennis, deceased. For further Particulars inquire of SAMUEL VANS[illegible], Newport.

TO BE LET,

A Farm containing 150 Acres, well watered, lying in Jamestown, adjoining the Farms of Benjamin and Nicholas Carr, having a small Dwelling-House thereon, and is well enclosed. For further Particulars inquire of ISRAEL PEARCE, in Providence.

February 16, 1785.

To be Sold, or exchanged for a House in Newport,

About 26 Acres of Meadow LAND, with a good Run of Water through the same, lying near Whitehall, in Middletown, on this Island, very conveniently situated for manuring, being not more than a Mile and an Half from the Beach:—If not disposed of before the 25th of March next, it will then be to Let. For further Particulars inquire of the Printer.

Newport, February 18, 1785.

THE Hon. Judge of Probate for the City of Newport, having appointed the Subscribers Commissioners, and allowed Six Months to receive and examine the Claims against the Estate of NATHANIEL COGGESHALL, late of Newport, deceased, represented insolvent.—We do hereby inform the Creditors to said Estate, that their Claims will be received, by either of us, at our respective Dwellings, in said Newport, within the abovesaid Time.

TIMOTHY INGRAM,
JOHN GARDNER.

N. B. Those Persons who have borrowed Books of the deceased, are requested to leave them at the House of Mr. Billings Coggeshall.

Newport, February 18, 1785.

WE the Subscribers being appointed Commissioners by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the City of Newport, to examine the Claims on the Estate of JOHN SANFORD, late of Newport aforesaid, Glazier, deceased, represented insolvent: Do hereby give Notice thereof to the Creditors to said Estate, to bring in their Claims immediately, to either of us at our respective Dwellings. BENJAMIN ALMY,
HENRY PECKHAM.

Newport, February 19, 1785.

ALL Persons having Demands on the Estate of JOHN MILLER, late of Newport, deceased, are desired to bring in their Claims; and those indebted to said Estate, are requested to make immediate Payment, to

ELIZABETH MILLER, Executrix.

Newport, February 12, 1785.

TO BE SOLD, BY
THOMAS HOWLAND,
At his STORE,

JAMAICA Spirits by the Hogshead, Barrel, and Gallon,
West-India Rum, Ditto, per Ditto,
Brandy by the Barrel or Gallon,
Bohea Tea by the Hundred or Dozen,
Coffee by the Hundred,
Allspice by the Bag or Dozen,
Sugars by the Barrel,
Indian Corn, and Orders on the Impost-Office taken in pay for any of the above Articles.

Newport, January 1, 1785.

BOSTON, February 18.

From the Northward we are informed that the garrison of the British post, at Niagara, are fortifying that place in the strongest manner possible. From this circumstance, the plan now in agitation in the British Cabinet, of exchanging with Spain, Gibraltar for Florida, and the remonstrance lately made to the Grand Council of America by the Spanish Agent, against our navigating the river Mississippi, seem to indicate something of a hostile nature to be not far distant.

We hear it is in agitation to build a bridge over the ferry, from this town to Charlestown. The bridge it is said will be of wood, and the cost is supposed will not amount to above 15,000 l.

WORCESTER, February 10.

The 20th of January ult. was born to Mr. Amariah Chace of Sutton, a son of the fifth generation from Mr. Isaac Chace, of that town, now ninety-seven years of age. There is something very peculiar respecting this child, as he has now living, six grandfathers and seven grandmothers, fifty-seven uncles and sixty-three aunts.

NEWPORT, February 19.

On Monday last, a Sloop laden with Lumber and Horses, sailed from Stratford, in Connecticut, bound to the West-Indies. The same Day, in coming down the Sound, a Squall of Wind struck the Vessel, which instantly overset her; providentially a small Sloop was in Company, the Captain of which hoisted out his Boat, and saved the Crew.

On the 26th of October last, was married at Pool, in England, Dr. Sylvester Gardner, late of Boston, aged 80, to Miss Catherine Goldthwaite, of 28, Daughter of Thomas Goldthwaite, Esq; late of Penobscot, in New-England. Mr. Goldthwaite had a Son of 24, not long since, married to the Widow Primate, of Walthamstowe, aged 70, so that the Father can say what few People can boast of, that he has a Son-in-Law and a Daughter-in-Law, both of whom are several Years older than himself, he being only 66.

For the NEWPORT MERCURY.

THE United States of America present us with such a *theatre* for the display of every thing that can really adorn the human mind, as no other people within the compass of our knowledge can boast of. That freedom of discussion and action which laid the fabrick of our liberties, and can only perish with them, has challenged the dark abodes of tyranny and superstition, and rose triumphant over them!—Much, however, remains to be done in some parts of our country to perfect our systems of polity. The extensiveness of our territory seems to call loudly upon the legislatures to *invent* and *improve* every laudable means to increase population, for the cultivation of our lands to more advantage, as well as to furnish manufacturies of our own produce; for it does not require much sagacity to predict our inevitable ruin, if we continue to neglect the culture of the riches of our own country and run mad for the *phantoms* of others.

To multiply the inhabitants among us, may be considered in a double light—first, to induce by every generous measure strangers to settle among us, as New-Haven has lately done—and secondly, to remove every unnecessary obstacle to the increase of our own internal population.

The great obligations of man consist in adopting and improving the means which our bountiful creator has been pleased to furnish for the attainment of human happiness—But to forego an immediate for a distant enjoyment can only be the effect of cultivated reason, and generally presupposes a state of civilization which tends to extend the human faculties to their ultimate fruition.—It is much to be regretted that some of the greatest calamaties which attend the savage state should find their abetters a mong a people so far advanced in civilization as those of America.—The introduction of spirituous liquors among the natives of the country, has been much more fatal to their population than gun-powder—If we add to this the ravages of the natural small-pox, their degenerating from the time of Columbus's first discovery of the country*, may be very easily accounted for—They have never had the blessing of inoculation diffused among them—they are strangers still to it—they have, therefore, died by thousands wherever the Europeans introduced the disease into their country.—The present century affords an instance of the destruction of two thirds of the Hottentotes, by a Dutch ship carrying it into their settlements.—The Laplanders and Greenlanders have suffered the same fate—And the territory of New-Spain fifty years after the Spanish conquest, was so far over run with this disease, that the province of Quito alone lost 100,000 of its inhabitants.—The Portuguese colonies have shared the same catastrophe.

An absolute prohibition of inflammatory spirits might not be either eligible or practicable, but to greatly lessen its consumption among a certain class of people, who abuse both it and themselves, appears not only practicable, but a matter of the first magnitude in government.—Moralists and divines may exhaust their treasure of declamation and argument; but while a labourer can have six shillings a day, and get intoxicated with six coppers, *they will labour in vain and spend their strength for naught*.—White Gin was as common in London as rum is in our sea-ports, the populace of that city were debilitated to a degree of losing in a great measure the power of multiplying.—It is upon the vices and luxuries of a country that a commercial people ought to lay their taxes—not upon industry.—Double would be the advantages of collecting a revenue from those people who now pay none—but are continually destroying their own constitutions and those of posterity.—Drunkeness is the tripple-headed monster of political vice, and to enumerate the whole catalogue of evils attending it, would fill a volume.——This, and the natural small-pox, will undoubtedly, always prevent the encrease of savages of all countries who have any considerable commerce with European nations, if not nearly extinguish them.——The latter tho' a natural evil, and the other an acquired one, their effects are so far connected as unitedly to form a powerful check upon population.

It has been computed, that one third of the human species have died of the small-pox. This astonishing mortality is only to be remedied in future by diffusing the blessing of inoculation to all denominations of people. Most of the advantages of life have their attending evils.—The extension of our commerce proportionally multiplies the danger of this disease, and we have now in reality no other choice than to render this malady as mild as possible—It has spread desolation in the old world, and is a constant attendant on Europeans both in wars and commerce.—Happy for the human race that inoculation (like hope at the bottom of *Pandora*'s box) remains for our consolation.

The subject considered in a collective view, as connected with national strength, would suggest the necessity of this State's keeping open a sufficient number of pest-houses for the inoculation of all the youth, and to esteem it as a necessary part of their education either for war or commerce—All the other New-England States, I believe, have this necessary institution.

Were it nothing but the ill policy of continually draining our State of its cash by the most wealthy going out of it for inoculation, it would be worthy the attention of the Legislature; but add to this the many other ill consequences, I think it must, when seriously examined, rouse their attention to remedy this glaring defect—Let us always bear in mind the probability of being again called upon to defend our country by arms, and be in such a situation as not to be caught in a second *dishabelle*—not to leave a probability of being conquered by this pestilence where there is none by the sword.

ARGOS.

February 15, 1785.

* *Their Numbers are reduced* 19-20ths.

NAVAL-OFFICE, *Port of Newport, Feb.* 19.

INWARD ENTRIES,

	From
Schooner Sally, S. Jeffers.	Virginia.

OUTWARD ENTRIES,

	For
Sloop Betsy, B. Fry.	West-Indies.

CLEARED,

Brig Neptune, W. Engs, jun.	Guadaloupe.
Sloop Peggy, R. Lawton,	New-York.
Brig Nancy, J. Gardner,	Hispaniola.
Sloop Newport Packet, S. Lawton,	Philadelphia.

TAR,

To be SOLD, at Store No. 2, on STEVENS & STEVENSON's Wharf.

TO BE SOLD,

A Lot of Land on Easton's Point, belonging to the Estate of Abraham Dennis, deceased. For further Particulars inquire of SAMUEL VANSANT, Newport.

TO BE LET,

A Farm containing 150 Acres, well watered, lying in Jamestown, adjoining the Farms of Benjamin and Nicholas Carr, having a small Dwelling-House thereon, and is well enclosed. For further Particulars inquire of ISRAEL PEARCE, in Providence.

February 16, 1785.

To be Sold, or exchanged for a House in Newport,

About 26 Acres of Meadow LAND, with a good Run of Water through the same, lying near Whitehall, in Middletown, on this Island, very conveniently situated for manuring, being not more than a Mile and an Half from the Beach:—If not disposed of before the 25th of March next, it will then be to Let. For further Particulars inquire of the Printer.

Newport, February 18, 1785.

THE Hon. Judge of Probate for the City of Newport, having appointed the Subscribers Commissioners, and allowed Six Months to receive and examine the Claims against the Estate of NATHANIEL COGGESHALL, late of Newport, deceased, represented insolvent.—We do hereby inform the Creditors to said Estate, that their Claims will be received, by either of us, at our respective Dwellings, in said Newport, within the abovesaid Time.

TIMOTHY INGRAM,
JOHN GARDNER.

N. B. Those Persons who have borrowed Books of the deceased, are requested to leave them at the House of Mr. Billings Coggeshall.

Newport, February 18, 1785.

WE the Subscribers being appointed Commissioners by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the City of Newport, to examine the Claims on the Estate of JOHN SANFORD, late of Newport aforesaid, Glazier, deceased, represented insolvent: Do hereby give Notice thereof to the Creditors to said Estate, to bring in their Claims immediately, to either of us at our respective Dwellings. BENJAMIN ALMY,
HENRY PECKHAM.

Newport, February 19, 1785.

ALL Persons having Demands on the Estate of JOHN MILLER, late of Newport, deceased, are desired to bring in their Claims; and those indebted to said Estate, are requested to make immediate Payment, to

ELIZABETH MILLER, Executrix.

Newport, February 12, 1785.

TO BE SOLD, BY
THOMAS HOWLAND,
At his STORE,

JAMAICA Spirits by the Hogshead, Barrel, and Gallon,
West-India Rum, Ditto, per Ditto,
Brandy by the Barrel or Gallon,
Bohea Tea by the Hundred or Dozen,
Coffee by the Hundred,
Allspice by the Bag or Dozen,
Sugars by the Barrel,
Indian Corn, and Orders on the Impost-Office taken in pay for any of the above Articles.

Newport, January 1, 1785.

TO BE SOLD,

AN excellent FARM on Brenton's Neck, containing about 320 Acres, Part of the Eſtate of Jahleel Brenton, deceaſed, and now improved by Mr. Amos Gardner, jun.—The ſaid Farm has a good Dwelling-Houſe, Barn, Crib, &c. is well watered, and contiguous to ſeveral Beaches, which affords a vaſt Quantity of Sea Manure, and which may be conveyed with little Labour to ſaid Eſtate—it is alſo extremely convenient for Fowling, Fiſhing, &c.—Any Perſon that has an Inclination to Purchaſe, may know the Terms by applying to the Subſcriber, who has full Power to diſpoſe of the ſame.

BENJAMIN BRENTON.

Newport, February 12, 1785.

To be SOLD, altogether or in ſeveral Lots, as may beſt ſuit the Purchaſers,

ELEVEN ACRES and a Half of excellent Land, at the South End of Newport: For further Particulars apply to Joſeph Rogers or the Printer hereof.

N. B. Said Land lies very convenient for manuring.

Newport, Feb. 12, 1785.

ALL Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of ELIZABETH HARRISON, late of Newport, Widow, deceaſed, are hereby requeſted to pay the ſame; and all who have any Claims upon ſaid Eſtate to bring them in for Settlement to the Subſcribers,

JOHN BOURS,
ROBERT STEVENS, } Executors.

Newport, Feb. 12, 1785.

GOOD Encouragement will be given to a Perſon well acquainted with the Buſineſs of making Hard Soap and Tallow Candles, in very convenient Works prepared for that Purpoſe, by

SAMUEL BRENTON.

WHEREAS the Hon. Judge of Probate for the City of Newport, has appointed us Commiſſioners, and allowed Six Months to receive and examine the Claims againſt the Eſtate of JAMES FITCH, late of Newport aforeſaid, Mariner, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent—We do hereby inform the Creditors to ſaid Eſtate, that their Claims will be received, by either of us, at our reſpective Dwellings, in ſaid Newport, within the aboveſaid Time.

THOMAS HOWLAND,
JONATHAN GLADDING.

Newport, February 8, 1785.

ALL Perſons having Demands on the Eſtate of JOHN TANNER, Eſq; late of Newport, deceaſed, are deſired to bring in their Claims; and thoſe indebted to ſaid Eſtate, to make Payment to the Subſcribers, who have a Number of valuable Goldſmith's Tools, large Money Scales, &c. to diſpoſe of

WILLIAM BLISS,
JOHN BOURS, } Executors.

Newport, Feb. 5, 1785.

A General Aſſortment of Woollens, Shags for Waiſtcoats, Velvets, Corduroys, Looking-Glaſſes, Hoſe's Shoes and toed Clogs, Window-Glaſs, Nails and Shot; with a great Variety of other Goods, ſold on the loweſt Terms, at

WALTER CHANNING's Store,
The Corner of the New-lane,
Thames-ſtreet.

GEORGE GIBBS

HAS for Sale, at the Stores, on his Wharf, a conſtant Supply of new Philadelphia ſuperfine and common FLOUR, and Philadelphia Bar-Iron aſorted—Tea by the Cheſt, or ſmaller Quantity—Liſbon Wines, by the Quarter Caſk—Cordage of all Sizes—Coarſe and fine Salt—Weſt-India and New-England Rum, Melaſſes, Coffee and Ginger, by the Hogſhead, Tierce, or Barrel.

N. B. Orders on the Impoſt-Office will be received in Pay for any of the above Articles.

Chriſtopher Champlin

Has to ſell, at his Store, for CASH,

WINDOW GLASS,

by the Box, 8 by 6—9 by 7—and 10 by 8.

Newport, October 29, 1784.

Thomas Howland

HATH received by the Waſhington, Capt. Smith, a general Aſſortment of DRY GOODS, ſuitable for the preſent and approaching Seaſon, which he will ſell on ſuch low Terms as muſt give Satisfaction; and will aſſure the Public, that thoſe who are not acquainted with the Price of Goods, may rely on being ſerved at his Shop, on as good Terms as the very beſt Judges.

He returns his beſt Thanks to thoſe who have favoured him with their Cuſtom, and begs Leave to aſſure them, that his utmoſt Endeavours will be to merit a Continuance of their Favours.

IMPORTED BY

Martin Benſon,

In the Ships Waſhington, Capt. Smith, the Hope, Capt. Whipple, the Maria, Capt. Moores, from London, and the Brig Waſhington, Capt. Gardner, from Copenhagen.

A Complete Aſſortment of European GOODS, among which are a Variety of Piece Goods, Hard-Ware, Nails, Window Glaſs, Duck, Cordage, Bar Iron, and choice Bohea Tea by the Cheſt or ſmaller Quantity, and now ſelling at his Store, in Thames-ſtreet, No. 269, Wholeſale and Retail, cheap for Caſh.

Half Money and Half Goods, given for Orders on the Impoſt-Office.

Newport, December 24, 1784.

TO BE SOLD, BY

William Minturn,

At his Store, on the Wharf oppoſite Col. John Malbone's Dwelling-Houſe,

SPERMACETI Candles and ſtrain Oil; Bar-Iron; Ruſſia and Ravens Duck; Bohea Tea, by the Cheſt or ſmaller Quantity; Liſbon Wine, by the Quarter Caſk; Molaſſes and Rum, by the Hogſhead; and common and ſuperfine Flour.

George Gibbs

HAS for Sale at his Store next northward of his Dwelling-Houſe, in Thames-ſtreet, cheap for Caſh, a complete Aſſortment of European GOODS, ſuitable for all Seaſons.

To be SOLD, and entered upon the 25th of March, 1785,

THAT very valuable FARM, the Northerly Part of Mount-Hope, in the Town of Briſtol, State of Rhode-Iſland, containing about 430 Acres of excellent arable and Paſture Land, with a large Quantity of Ship Timber and other Trees, butting on the Sea, where Ships of Burthen may be built.—For further Particulars inquire of GEORGE BETHUNE, Eſq; of Cambridge, State of Maſſachuſetts, or of the Subſcriber, in Boſton.

MARTIN BRIMMER.

The valuable ANNOQUACKET FARM.

TO be ſold, and entered upon the 25th Day of March next, a Farm, under good Improvement, ſituate in Tiverton, near Howland's Ferry, State of Rhode-Iſland, containing 447 Acres, with a Dwelling-Houſe and Barn thereon, being three Quarter Parts of that excellent Farm late the Property of Andrew Oliver, Eſq; and commonly called the Annoquacket Farm.——It has ever been eſteemed one of the moſt valuable Tracts of Land, within the State, as well for its native Richneſs of Soil, the great Advantage it has of Manure, to be found in Abundance drifted upon the Shore, as for its pleaſant and agreeable Situation, being bounded on the Sea in ſuch a Manner, as effectually to ſerve for an outſide Fence, for more than 200 Acres of the improved Land.——It contains 119 Acres of excellent Timber (the Remainder being under Improvement) ſuitable for any Uſe, particularly Ship-Building, and lies within one Mile of a very commodious Cove on ſaid Premiſes for eſtabliſhing a Ship-Yard, where Veſſels of 300 Tons may be built, and floated at high Water.—The above Premiſes will be ſold together, or in two or three Diviſions, as may beſt ſuit the Purchaſer or Purchaſers.—The Conditions of Sale will be rendered extremely eaſy, as three Quarters of the Purchaſe-Money will be received in Goods and public Securities; and a Length of Time *on good Security*, will be given for Part of the Pay.—The above Premiſes (if not ſold) will be leaſed out for the Term of one Year, commencing the 25th of March next.——For more particular Terms of Sale or Leaſe, apply to THOMAS HUGHES, of Freetown, WILLIAM HUMPHRY, of Rehoboth, WILLIAM TEW, of the City of Newport, COGGESHALL OLNEY, of Cumberland, JEREMIAH OLNEY, of Providence, or Meſſieurs PETER and BENJAMIN MUMFORD, Poſt-Riders.

Providence, January 22, 1785.

TO BE SOLD,

ONE Hundred and Eighty Acres of Land, ſituate in South-Kingſtown, it being Part of the Farm formerly belonging to the late Governor Ward; it is pleaſantly ſituated, being about five Miles ſoutherly of Tower-Hill, and lies on the Poſt-Road. For the Terms thereof inquire of

PELEG PECKHAM.

South-Kingſtown, 26th of 1ſt Month, 1785.

To be SOLD or LET,

A FARM lying in Point-Judith, adjoining the Sea, of about 180 Acres, with a Dwelling-Houſe, Cheeſe-Houſe, Milk-Houſe, &c. thereon: Any Perſon inclining to Purchaſe or Hire, may know the Terms by applying to JAMES ROBINSON, in Newport.

Poſſeſſion will be given the 25th of March next.

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